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The Impact of Family, Community, and Resilience on African-American Young Adults Who Had Parents Incarcerated During Childhood [Dissertation Notice]

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ship style and listening practices of International Mission Board (IMB) overseas team leaders. The Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) was used to measure transformational, transactional, and passive/avoidant leadership style and the Listening Practices Feedback Report-360 (LPFR) assessed listening practices of attention, empathy, memory, open mind, respect, and response. A correlational analysis using Pearson r was conducted between leadership styles and listening practices. Further analysis was conducted to determine which leadership style was most significantly correlated with each of the six listening practice subscales.

The findings indicated that transformational leadership had a statistically significant and moderately positive correlation with the total LPFR score and with the other five listening practices subscales. Transactional leaders also had a moderately positive correlation with total LPFR score and significant correlations on empathy, memory, and response subscales. Passive/avoidant leadership style had a significantly moderate negative correlation with LPFR and with empathy, memory, respect, and response subscales. This study shows that transformational and transactional leadership styles have a statistically significant and moderately positive relationship with listening dimension scores as measured by the LPFR and supports transformational leadership theory.

Ming, M. D. (2011). *The impact of family, community, and resilience on African-American young adults who had parents incarcerated during childhood*. Ph.D., Andrews University.

This qualitative, multiple-case study addressed African-American young adults' perceptions of the

impact of parental incarceration on their lives and how they were able to overcome the difficult situation and graduate from high school. Semi-structured interviews with 12 individuals revealed similar experiences across those interviewed. Interviewee responses confirmed the importance of strong family relationships. The participants sought and received support from aunts, uncles, brothers, and cousins. Mothers and/or grandmothers were the primary caregivers. Grandmothers also became surrogate parents when a significant number of mothers worked multiple jobs, attended school or needed time to regain balance in their lives. Community was also shown to be very important. In their churches the children found normalcy, acceptance, purpose, stability, safety, father figures, and the absence of judgments because of their fathers. In the majority of cases, it was grandmothers who introduced them to church influences. School also gave meaningful support, becoming a refuge where they received inspiration and encouragement from administrators and teachers who pushed and challenged them to achieve academic success.

Pickett, D. K. (2011). *The effect of pastoral and staff leadership training on the growth of the southern African-American church*. Ph.D., New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.

This dissertation sought to determine the impact of pastoral and staff leadership development on the southern African-American church in areas of church growth (worship attendance, Bible study attendance, and church membership census), community development (ministries that reach into the community); and economic growth (income from tithes